air, but the weather prevented. Hon. J. Kenner presided, and the famous Emerson Quartet furnished the music. Mr. Butler is a favorite with Huntington audiences, and is always sure of a cordial reception at the hands of Huntington Republicans.

Porter and Harvey at Terre Haute. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

TERRE HAUTE, Oct. 6 .- Vigo county turned out en masse to-night to greet ex-Governor Porter and Geo. W. Harvey. Early in the afternoon delegations commenced to pour in from the out townships, and at 6 o'clock the streets were almost impassable on account of the crowd. The business houses were aglow with streamers and flags, while Chinese lanterns and illuminated mottoes gave the streets a ju-'ilee appearance. The features of the parade, which was unusually large, were the displays nade by the local and visiting ranfroad clubs, the young ladies' club of Marshall, Ill., and the various local organizations. A huge Harrison and Merton ball, and a monster locomotive and passenger coach were also notable. At 9 o'clock the procession reached the wigwam, where the meeting was to be neld. Col. R. W Thompson and other prominent citizens occupied stage, and after several songs had been sung by the glee clubs ex-Governor Porter was introduced to the ardience. He devoted his speech mainly to the surplus and tariff questions, and was loudly applauded. Mr. Harvey followed, and was well received by the railroad men, who were out in

Free-Trader Cooper of the Fifth District. Special to the Indianapolis Journes

COLUMBUS, Oct. 6 .- George W. Cooper, Demecratic candidate for Congress from this district, spoke at the court-house here last night to a small audience. Although he persisted in saying in many parts of his speech that he was not a free-trader, yet his argument was successful in revealing very plainly that he was one of the most pronounced type. In his speech he attook in the war by saying that "the war was in evitable; nobody was responsible for the war in the sense of moral turpitude," and that "the Democratic party is entitled to the credit of abolishing slavery."

Another Soldier Abandons Democracy. Specialito the Indianapolis Journal

NEW CASTLE, Oct. 7 .- Wm. Burrell, a lifelong Democrat, asks the publication of the following in the Journal:

"I was a soldier more than four years. I have we hoperable discharges. I have always voted the Democratic ticket, but on account of unfriendly soldier logislation, the vetoes of a President who furnished a substitute when drafted, and on account of the free-trade issues that party takes. I shall vote for the gallant soldiers and soldiers' friends, Harrison and Hovey, and the entire Republican ticket, in favor of my country against England. WM. BURRELL."

Hop, Charles F. Griffin at Owensburg.

special to tue Indianapolis Journal OWENSBURG, Oct. 6.-Hon. Chas. F. Griffin, Secretary of State, made an effective speech here to-day to an audience of 1,500 people. His speech was in chief devoted to the tariff, and was full of convincing points, and bis argument was strong and to the point. His speech was not abusive in any part, but was such as is calculated to do much good and add strength to the party. He closed his address with a tribute to General Harrison and the boys who wore the blue in a manner that delighted his audience.

Geo. H. Thayer at Argos.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. ABGUS, Oct. 6.-Geo. H. Thayer, jr., Republican candidate for State Senator for Marshall and Fulton counties, addressed a large and enthusiastic audience of Republicans and Democrats here last night. Over 600 people were present who gave close and careful attention to his presentation of the tariff and other questions at issue between the two parties, which was clear, logical and comprehensive. His allusions to Harrison, Hovey and protection to American industries elicited applause.

Pole-Raising at Fountaintown. Special to the Indianapolis Journal

REEDVILLE, Oct. 7 .- At a grand rally and pole-raising at Fountaintown, yesterday, 1,200 persons were present. The stars and stripes loat 150 feet high.

Political Scraps.

The Republican joint senatorial convention of Floyd and Washington counties nominated Chas. Rhetts for joint Senator, at Salem, on Saturday. Mr. Rhetts is a young and talented speaker and will thoroughly canvass the district.

The Indianapolis Sentinel's statement, that Clarence Ireland, of Brownstown, had left the Republicans, is classed as a lie by the citizens of that place, who say that he has never voted as s Republican and has always professed to be a

BASE-BALL.

Scores of the Games Played Yesterday by Clubs of the American Association.

ST. LOUIS WINS TWICE.

ST. Louis, Mo., Oct. 7 .- The St. Louis and Kansas City ciubs played two games here to-day. both of the championship order. In the first, Porter and Chamberlain did the pitching, and Porter was very wild. St. Louis won easily.

Kansas City......0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0-2 Earned runs-St. Louis, 2; Kansas City, O. Twobase hit—McCarthy. Stolen bases—Latham, Co-misky, McCarthy, Lyons, McTammany. First base on balls—Comisky (2), McCarthy, Lyons, Milligan, Cline, Phillips, Brennan. Hit by pitched balls— Robinson, Comisky, Chamberlain, Struck out-Mc-

In the second game King and Hoffman were the pitchers, and the batting was sharp and the fielding brilliant on both sides. Score:

Earned runs-St. Louis, 4; Kansas City, O. Stolen bases-Latham (2), Robinson, McCarthy (3), Burns. Double play-White, Robinson and Comiskey. First base on balls-Robinson (2), White. Struck out-King, Phillips, Daniels, Bottman (2).

CINCINNATI, 11; LOUISVILLE, 8. CINCINNATI, Oct. 7 .- Up to the seventh inning in to-day's Louisville-Cincinnati game the work of both teams was very fine, when the visitors made two costly errors, which gave the Reds a winning lead. Both pitchers were batted very freely, and though there were many bad errors at the finish, yet brilliant plays were of frequent occurrence. Tomney's short-stop work and Carpenter's home-run hit were the features. Attendance, 5,300. Score:

Cincinnati.......0 0 1 0 2 1 4 1 2-11 Louisville......0 0 0 2 1 1 0 2 2-8 Earned runs—Cincinnati, 5; Louisville, 8. Two-base hits—Baldwin, Browning, Esterbrook, Vaughn, Tomney. Three-base hit—Mullane. Home run— Carpenter. Double play—Werrick and Esterbrook. First base on balls—Nicol, Reilly, Tebeau, Browning. Hit by pitched ball—Baldwin. First base on errors— Cincinnati, 3; Louisville, 2. Struck out—By Mullane, 4; by Ramsey, 4. Stolen bases—Nicol (2), Tebeau, O'Conner, Baldwin, Mullane (2), Weaver,

Browning, Tomney. BROOKLYN, 8; CLEVELAND, 4. NEW YORK, Oct. 7 .- Just 7,060 people went out to Ridgewood Park, Brooklyn, to-day to witness a one-sided game of base-ball between the Brooklyn and Cleveland clubs. The home team won through superior play. Score:

Earned runs-Brooklyn, 5; Cleveland, 2. Two-base hits-Collins, (2). Stolen bases-Collins, Burns (2), Foutz (2), O'Brien, Clarke, Stricker, McKeon, Vanzant. Double plays-Stricker, Faatz and Magnire; Stricker and Faatz. First base on balls-Off O'Brien, 3; off Hughes, 5. First base on errors-Brooklyn, 2: Cleveland, 1. Struck out-By O'Brien, 2; by Hughes, 4.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Jim Scott, a notorious negro desperado and ex-convict, shot and probably fatally wounded three young white men, named Joe Spencer. Pat Burns and Charles Floyd, Saturday night, at Lynchburg, Va., without the slightest provoestion. The negro escaped to the woods, and a large body of citizens is scouring the country for him, armed with shotgons.

Coroner Woods of St. Louis, held an inquest on the body of an unknown man who was found dead in a corn-field, south of East Carondelet, Ill. The verdict was suicide. Friday afternoon three hunters from St. Louis were passing through a corn-field on the farm of Jacob Jung, when they came upon the body, with a bulletside, with one chamber empty. Deceased was about thirty five years of age, and well dressed. Coroner Woods was of the opinion that the man had been dead no less than three months.

TAKE Ayer's Pills for constipation, and as a purgative medicine. Safe and effectual

INDIANA AND ILLINOIS NEWS

The Daily Chrenicle of Happenings of Various Kinds in the Two States.

An Insane Farmer Found Barefooted and Hatless-Shot by a Squirrel Hunter-Ticket Office Robbed-Notes and Gleanings.

INDIANA.

A Farmer Suddenly Becomes Insane and Runs Away from Home.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. GREENSBURG, Oct. 7 .- Aaron Howard, & farmer of Jackson township, aged forty-two years, has suddenly become insane. He ran away from home, and when found was going about barefooted and hatless, and for some time kept all persons from him with a loaded pistol. It takes two or three strong men to prevent him doing injury to himself and others. No cause is known for his trouble.

District Meeting of Christian Churches. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 6 .- The evangelistic mesting of the Christian churches of Bartholomew, Brown, and Jackson counties convened in this city to-day. About 125 delegates were present. The session was devoted to the hearing of reports in regard to the condition of the several congregations, and the amount of spiritual work accomplished by them during the past year. The meeting was presided over by Marshal Hacker, of this city. The most interesting reports were read by J. L. Jones, of New Hope, and R. R. Treadway, of this city.

Injured by Falling Between the Cars. special to the Indianapolis Journal

CLAY CITY, Oct. 6.—On an excursion train returning from a Republican rally at Brazi, llast night, Joe C. Wilber, chairman of the Republic an committee of Harrison township, in passing from one coach to another fell between the two, the last coach passing over him. He fell between the rails which saved him from being horribly mangled. His injuries are a broken leg, a badly-bruised back and several scalp wounds. He is resting well to-day considering his injuries.

Boy's Skull Fractured.

Special to the Indianapolis Journa. Madison, Oct. 7 .- Several boys went walnuting yesterday and one, named Johnson, threw a stone into a tree which, in descending, fractured the skull of Henry Pfister, thirteen years old, who was gathering walnuts from the ground. He is partially unconscious, and the physician thinks his hurt is fatal.

Minor Notes.

A peculiar disease is prevalent among horses near La Porte, horses being seized with trembling fits before death. The cause for the disease is unknown.

The post-mortem over the remains of the

twenty two-months-old son of Nelson Hanson, of Logansport, revealed the fact that the child's death was caused by a piece of apple lodging in its throat. A couple of gamblers, while trying to escape

from an enraged crowd at the Loogootee fair grounds last Friday, drove their wegon over the infant child of a Mrs. Goodey, inflicting injuries from which it died.

Amos Williams, a notorious character, who recently left the neighborhood of Seymonr for the good of the country, returned last week. He was at once arrested on a warrant issued by the Coles county, Illinois, court, charging him with grand larceny, and put in jail to await the arrival of the sheriff from Charleston with a requisition.

The Clark County Commissioners recently elected Joe Carr superintendent of the poor asylum. The paupers objected, and wrote a petition to the board and a communication to the papers, threatening to leave if the old superintendent, Mr. Muiner, was not retained. Carr took charge, however, and of the fifty paupers only nineteen remain, the others having struck

ILLINOIS.

A Hunter Shoots at a Squirrel, but Kills Nut-Gatherer in a Tree.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. PEKIN, Oct. 7 .- Matthias Bechtold, of this city, with a party of friends, were nutting at Mackinaw to-day. In the same woods there was a party of squirrel hunters. One of the latter. a young man named Kessler, was using a small target rifle. He fired at a squirrel in a hickory tree when there was a cry of "I am shot," and Bechtold fell to the ground, a distance of forty feet, a corpse. Bechtold was a married man, and leaves a wife and several children.

Miners Killed by Falling Rock. special to the Indianapolis Journal.

STREATOR, Oct. 6.-Another barrowing accident took place in one of the mines in this city to-day, Hungarians being the victims. No. 3 of the C., W. & V. Company's shafts, was the scene of the fatality. The night boss had marked an immense mass of rock, weighing about twenty tons, to be removed, and while the Hungarians were in the act of wedging it out, it suddenly fell, eatching John Holeck on the head, crushing his skull and killing him instantly. His companion was caught on the left side and sustained terrible injuries, his leg being broken in three places, one above the knee and twice below, two fractures of the arm, one of the shoulder-blade and once of the collar-bone. Several other men received trifling wounds.

Lynchers Indicted.

Special to the Indianapolis Journas. MATTOON, Oct. 7 .- The special grand jury impaneled at Charleston, Aug. 4, to inquire into the hanging of William Moore, completed its labors yesterday, and returned nine indictments. Several of the indicted persons, residing in this city, have been placed under heavy bonds for their appearance, while others have not yet been found.

Robbed a Ticket-Office, Special to the Indianapolis Journal

MATTOON. Oct. 7 .- Thieves broke into the ticket-office of the L. & St. L. railway, in this city, after the last train had passed, at 4 A. M. to-day, and carried off about \$72 which the agent had failed to look up in his safe. No arrests have been made.

Eloped with a Girl of Sixteen. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MATTOON, Oct. 7 .- John R. Brewer, a sporting man residing here for a year past, eloped last evening with a young girl of sixteen, an employe of the Carter House and daughter of a widow. They went to Decatur, Ill.

Brief Mention.

Fred Wright, a brakeman, was fatally crushed between the numbers of Chicago, Burlington & Quincy freight cars at Greenfield last Friday. Robert P. Lee, a prominent farmer living near Bone Gap, aged seventy-two years, while attending the Republican rally at Browns last Friday, was thrown from his buggy and sustained a fracture of the skull. In the damage case of Daniel Cantrell against

the Illinois Central railroad, at Danville, the

jary found judgment for the defendant on Friday. The same night Cantrell attempted suicide by taking morphine. His recovery is doubtful. At the last term of court he received a verdict for \$2,300, which was set aside by Judge Smith. Miss Ella Morgan, daughter of conductor Walter Morgan, of the Wabash road, fell under the wheels of a freight train at Decatur on Saturday, and both her legs were shockingly crushed. She was on her way to the high-school and was attempting to climb through on the bumpers of the train, which obstructed the street crossing, when the train started up suddealy and she fell under the wheels. Her recovery is doubtful.

Litigation Over Mormon Church Property. SALT LAKE CITY, U. T., Oct 7.-The Territorial Supreme Court yesterday took under advisement a petition of a Mormon trustee to compel the receiver to transfer to them the title to the Temple Block, the church thereon, the tithing-yard block, the Amelia palace and the historian's office. A referee to report on the value of the receiver's services was appointed. The United States attorney said both sides were trying to agree on the terms of the final decree. The court granted an order permitting the government to sue for forfeiture of considerable real estate in the receiver's hands.

Voodoo Superstition Leads to Murder. NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 7 .- A special dispatch to the Picayune from Aberdeen, Miss. says: "This evening Shep Anderson, a colored butcher, met Solomon Copeley, a negro farmer, in front of the Methodist Church. Anderson accused Copeley of planting bottles and veodoo

roots around his house. Copeley denied the charge and called Anderson a liar. Anderson then drew a revolver and fired, killing Copeley instantly. Anderson afterward surrendered himself to the police. Copeley has been looked upon by all the colored people of this vicinity as a professional conjurer."

THE WHITECHAPEL CRIMES.

Publications that Led to the Prompt Arrest of a Number of Innocent Men. LONDON, Oct. 7 .- Saturday's Telegraph published two sketch portraits from descriptions of the man last seen in company of the woman named Stride, one of the victims of the Whitechapel murder fiend. The result has been the unceremonious arrest of every man bearing any resemblance to the pictures, and a great deal of discomfort has been caused by this new phase of police activity. Many of the arrests are made by self-constituted detectives or ambitious vigilance committeemen. The victims are generally discharged from custody as soon as brought before a magistrate, but some are unlucky enough not to be able to satisfy the officials of their rectitude, and are subjected to more or less annoying detention. One of the men arrested carried a bag in which found a razor. This suspect still held, and will have give a very good account of himself and his razor. Another perplexity attending the Whitechapel muddle is due to the fact that the regular police do not know by sight the various amateur detectives, and the latter are occasionally "held up" and put to the embarrassment of explaining

Germany's Troubles in Africa.

much-watched district.

their presence and mysterious movements in the

LONDON, Oct. 7. - Natives have informed the British agents at Zanzibar that the quarrel with the Germans is due to needless interference with native customs, and that the hostility shown is entirely personal and is directed against the German East Africa Company, the German government being held in the highest respect. The agents say that the rupture, by stopping trade, entails a serious loss on the Sultan of Zanzibar, and that Germany would best promote her own interests by stopping the company's abuses and compelling it to act justly toward the natives.

Six Germans escaped safely from Pangani in a dhow. The excitement on the east African coast is unabated. The tribes are combining to resist the Germans. The Germans at Kilwa for two days made fruitless signs to the gunboat Mowe for help.

Hundreds of Lives Lost by Floods. SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 7 .- The steamer Belgiel arrived yesterday, twenty-nine days from Hong Kong, having been delayed by head winds and high seas. From advices by the Belgiel the following is gleaned: Disastrons floods have occurred province of Moukden, about 350 miles northeast of Pekin, bringing with them immediate death to hundreds of the natives, utter annihilation to many homes, destruction to crops and prospects

Frightful Losses by Storm.

of general famine for the coming winter.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 7 .-- By advices received by the steamer Belgiel it is learned that the the 20th at Nokoragi, in Japan, caused the following damage: number of houses demolished or half destroyed, 3,000; vessels totally lost, 85. Number of persons wounded, injured and receiving public assistance, 52,000,

Foreign Notes.

Six carpenters have been arrested in Berlin for engaging in Socialist agitation. Russians are buying extensive tracts of land in Palestine, for the purpose of increasing their religious establishment.

The Nile has fallen thirty inches in a week. The river is now lower than ever known in this century, even by tradition. Mukhtar Pasha, the Turkish High Commis-

sioner in Egypt, reports that he fears that Sua-

kim will fall into the hands of the rebels. Emperor William has ordered that his state carriage, horses and servants be sent to Rome for the purpose of driving him to the Vatican in

The London Post's Berlin correspondent thinks that the fact of Emperor William ignoring Count Von Taafe was due to the latter's opposition to the German element.

The Russian government has authorized the

Imperial Bank to make a fresh tasue of 15,000. teed by gold belonging to the bank. The London Chronicle's correspondent at Rome says the Prench minister at the Vatican will issue invitations to a source, to be held on

the evening of Emperor William's reception to diplomates at the Quirinal. The International Bank of Berlin has been founded with a capital of \$5,000,000. It abserbs

Goldberger's banking business without taking the liabilities. The directors include Goldberger and Dressaur, manager of the Rothschilds' Vienna house, as president and vice-president, respectively. In the American section of the International Exhibition at Brussels there have been awarded fifteen diplomes d'honneur, twenty-six gold

medals, six silver medals and three bronze medals of progress. Prizes have been awarded to McCoy, of Brooklyn, for pneumatic tools, and to the Indurated Fiber Company, of Mechanicaville, for paper pipes. Mr. John Dillon has written a letter on the Irish land question in which he says: "Recent events add new courage to the evictors and rackrenters who last spring were utterly beaten, but

of the machinery for the oppressing of tenants. to whom they are a delusion and a spare." M. Chauviere, a municipal councilor of Paris, arrived in Belgium yesterday to confer with the Socialists in regard to the reorganization of the International Society. His mission became known to the authorities, and on his arrival at Jumetz he was arrested and ordered to leave the country. The workingmen of Jumetz made a

strong protest against the expulsion of M.

who now seem to be inspired with new hopes.

Chanviere, but their appeal was without avail. Pauline Lucca declares that the American tour in which she starts in November wil close her career on the stage, and that she has bought a villa at Gmunden. Austria, where she intends to devote the rest of her life to the establishment of a school for opera singers. She spoke to the same effect to the Emperor William at the court concert in Vienna, but everybody believes that she will change her mind and continue on the stage.

THE YIELD OF CORN.

Figures Showing that This Year's Crop Will Considerably Exceed 2,000,000,000 Bushels.

CHICAGO. Oct. 7 .- The following estimate of the corn crop of the United States for 1888 will appear in the Farmers' Review for Oct. 10: As the increase in the corn crop of 1888 over that of 1887 will be produced almost entirely in the seven great corn States, viz.: Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, lowa, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska, we have compiled a careful estimate of the crop in those States on the basis of the average yield per acre, as reported by the Farmers' Review

in the July report of the Department of Agri-Ohio-Acreage, 2,974,318; average yield, 44 bushels: total, 130,689,092 bushels. Indiana-Acreage, 3,891.293; average yield. 41 bushels; total, 159,543,013 bushels. Illinois-Acreage, 7,716.310; average yield, 37 bushels; total, 285,503,470 bushels. Iowa-Acreage, 7,483,993; average yield, 41 bushels; total, 306,843,713 bushels. Missouri-Acreage, 6,596,988; average yield, 36 bushels; total, 237,563,568 bushels. Kansas-Acreage, 5.629,987; average yield, 29

c rrespondents and the area planted, as estimated

bushels; total, 163,269,623 bushels. Nebraska-Acreage, 4,097,067; average yield, 37 bushels; total, 151,591,479 bushels. Total for the seven States, 1,433, 184,858 bushels, as compared with 780,425,000, the yield reported by the Department of Agriculture for 1887; or a gain of 654,759,858 bushels. Assuming that the other States will be equal to that reported for last year by the department, 675,-736,000 bushels, we estimate the total corn crop

of 1888 as 2,110,920,853 bushels.

Whole Family Burned to Death. LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 7 .- A special to the State ournal says that a family named Richter, farmers, living between Geneva and Kiowa, consisting of the husband and wife and five children, were all burned to death, with the exception of the husband, who was so seriously burned that he will probably die. At their home, last night, a tramp was spending the night | rival. with them, and he also was burned to death. position is that it is another tribute at whisky's shrine. The tramp had been around the neighborhood for some time, and that denote the superson of the super borbood for some time, and that day was drunk. Mr. Richter had also been drinking, and it is supposed that the farmer may have gone to sleep while smoking and the fire thus originated. It was not discovered until the house, with its

inmates and entire contents, was consumed.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

Facts, Figures and Suggestions from the Report of Commissioner Stockslager. WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.-S. M. Stockslager, Commissioner of the General Land Office, has submitted to the Secretary of the Interior his report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1888. The figures showing the amount of lands covered by new entries during the year, and the gross cash receipts, have already been made public. The report shows that during the year 8,605,194 acres of land has been conveyed from the goveroment, either by patent or by certification, under specific grants. A detailed tabular statement shows the number of patents of each class issued, by States and Territories, from which it appears that 47,150 patents have been issued during the year. Dakota received the largest number. 16,684, and Kansas next, 8,744. This statement does not include mineral patents, of which 1,034 were issued. Lands were patented or certified to railroad companies to the amount of 829,162 acres in the States of Arkansas, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota. Lands were certified to the several States under the swamp grant to the amount of 9,619 acres, and under school selections 99,205 acres. After showing in detail the conveyances of title to the public lands, the Commissioner calls attention the accumulation of work in his office undisposed of. July I there were pending and unpatented 238,156 final entries and 350,953 original entries awaiting final proof. The number of original entries made during the year was 73,854, and final proof was made on 70,468. Railroad selections aggregating 25,429,866 acres, swamp selections to the amount of 781,850 acres, and educational and internal improvement selections aggregating 1,850,000 acres, were also pending. The statement of lands restored to the public dodown to the close of the fiscal year, and shows a total of 83,158,990 acres restored and 65,060,258 acres recommended for restoration. Surveys of 2,912,342 acres were accepted, after a careful examination in the field, by the agents of the Land Office. It is stated that it is impossible to obtain bids for the survey of lands at established rates, and an increase in rates is urged. Urgent recommendation is also made for an appropriation of \$300,-000 to carry on the work of surveying the public domain. The Commissioner discusses, at some length, the necessity for extending the public survey. It is stated that "surveyor-general scrip has been issued on claims in Louisiana to the amount of 32,038 acres. These are claims for idemnity by reason of failure in obtaining title to the full amount of the-original grants. An amendment to the act of 1858, which provides for the issuing of this scrip, is recommended, so as to provide for the payment of \$1.25 in money for each acre of the original grant which is lost to the grantes or his heirs or assigns, instead of issuing certificates entitling the claimant to "locate" an equivalent amount of land elsewhere.

That part of the report devoted to railroads is largely taken up in showing the condition of the work of adjustment under the act of March 3, 1887. The decision of Secretary Vilas in the Guilford Miller case is referred to, and it is stated that there are 2,000 similar cases pending in the Land Office, and that lands in the indemnity limits of the Northern Pacific, the Atlantic & Pacific, the Southern Pacific, the California & Oregon and the Oregon & California roads, to the extent of 17,830,000 acres, are affected by said decision. The report says that of the 25, 429,866 acres of land covered by selections pending at the close of the fiscal year, 21,660,846 acres were selected by railroad companies whose roads were not complened in the time required by their respective grants. The forfeiture of lands coterminous with those parts the respective roads which were uncompleted at the expiration of the time limited for their construction is recommended. The time of the agents employed to investigate fraudulent entries has been principally occupied in the investigation of groups or clusters of entries illegally made in the interest of single individuals or syndicates and corporations who desire to obtain large bodies of land. Illustrations of this class of work in various States and Territories are set out at length, These entries are said to be, most of them, of several years' standing, and it is asserted that this class of frauds has been largely checked. The timber agents have investigated depredations on the public timber in all the States and Territories in which timber is growing on the public lands. That part of the report which refers to the

work of the special agents is followed and supplemented by reports from fifty-zeven of the local offices in all parts of the West, called for 000 roubles in temporary credit notes, guaran- to the Commissioner on June 6, 1888. These reports are almost unanimous in representing a decrease in attempts to improperly acquire the public domain.

Indiana Pensions. Pensions have been granted the following-

named Indianians: Richard Hiland, Nors; J. Glanning, Notre Dame; Moses T. Coffee, Mahalasville; Peter Sleight, Chesterton; Henry H. Hamilton, Atkinson; Lewis H. Tenant, Pierceton; Wm. Austin, Sullivan; James McFadden, North Madison; J. W. Rateliff, Portland Mills: William D. Me-Ciellan, Portland; Isaac N. Nangaster, Bryant; Sylvester Bacon, Star City; John Behney, Indianapolis; John Berger, Huntingsburg; Jacob Zeigler, Hebron; Nat_an D. Cox, Fairmount; James W. Burton, Hazelwood: James S. Spurgeon, Greeneastle; Z. F. Ralston, Holton; Herman M. Vaughan, Terre Haute; Andrew Vester, Carlisle: George Brunnett. William A. Sprunger, Indianapolis; Robert G. Johnson, Lancaster; James Watson, Covington; Willard Sanders, Dubois; Henry Bottin, Portland. Increase-William H. Buskirk, Bloomington; Thomas J. Sharp. Indianapolis; A.C. McQuilley, The land courts are rapidly becoming branches | Rising Sun; John Posey, Heilman; Henry C.

Pelson, Cansan; John T. Husselman, Fairfield Centre; Jacob Herrmann, Santa Claus; S. H. Hartwell, Mt. Vernon; Albert W. Kelsay, Marion; E. Y. Roe, Arthur; Frederick D. Lee, Lebanon; John Shafer, West Manchester; William Murphy, Paragon; Robert Tuttle, Saline City; Marsy J. Sawyer, Lafayette; William H. Caldwell, Greentown; Washington Hawk, Kerchool; Jeremiah Reel, Westport; William Schuyler, Queensville; Frank Evans, Vincennes; J. P. Murphy, Seymonr; John H. Jones, Dale: Peter Vogus. Morrisville: Edwin Miller. Noblesville; Alex. Frederick, Organ Springs; Charles V. Thorn, Vincennes; Walker H. Turner, Columbus; William Foulk, Sugar Branch; Absalom Manning, Oatesville

Re-issue-Alfred M. Painter, Alexandria. Original Widows, etc. - Minor of Hiram W. Donaldson, Terre Haute; Teletha J. Bell, former widow of Wm. W. Williams, Terre Haute: minors of James Eattershell, Butler; Lucinda, mother of Phillips Younce, Eaton; Sarah B. mother of Samuel N. Williams, Ceylon; Carl father of Carl Drum, Jasonville; Archibald S.

father of William Fred, Morgantown. The General Postal Service. WASHINGTON, Oct. 7 .- The annual report of Wm. A. West, chief inspector of the postoffice department, shows that during the last fiscal year 791 persons were arrested for offenses against the postal laws; 213 were postal employes, 172 were burglars and mail robbers, and 406 were persons unclassified During the year 12,957,611 pieces of mail matter were registered, of which only 845 were lost. The increase in the number of complaints made in 1888 over 1887 was 2,287, while the revenue and corresponding amount of business increased \$4,329,026. During the year 24,-889 postoffices were inspected and their financial condition ascertained. During the year 10,855 complaints of various kinds were filed of delays or loss to foreign mails, largely caused by insufficient or wrong direction.

Business Houses Burned.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal CLINTON, Ill., Oct. 7 .- Another fire occurred at this place to-night, and four business room were burned, occupied by J. R. Ludwig, tinner; Ernest Weber, baker; H. B. Dudley, butcher, and an empty store-room. Loss, about \$3,000, with partial insurance.

Steamship News. NEW YORK, Oct. 7 .- Arrived: Furnessis. from Glasgow: Ocean, from Bremen.

Responsibility of Railroad Presidents.

A German economist has said that the socalled survival of the fittest in modern industry is really a double survival, side by side, of the most talented on one hand and the most unscrupulous on the other. The truth of this is already apparent in railroad business. A Vanderbilt on the Central meets a Fisk on the Eric. In spite of his superior power and resources he is virtually beaten in the contest-beaten. as was said at the time, because he could not afford to go so close to the door of State's prison as his

The manager of a large railroad system has Two lines of action are open to him. He may make money for the investors, and thereby semake money out of the investors, and thereby count practic.
The former course has the advantage of State.

honesty, the latter of rapidity. It is a disgrace to the community that the latter way is made so easy, and so readily condoned. A man has only to give to charitable objects a little of the money obtained by violations of trust, and a large part of the world will extol him as a public benefactor. Nay, more; it seems as if some of our financial operators really mistook the vox populi for the vox Dei, and believed that a hundred thousand dollars given to a theological seminary meant absolution for the past and plenary indulgence for the future. He charged that one financier, when he undertook any large transaction which was more than unusually questionable, made a covenant that if the Lord prospered him in his undertaking. he would divide the proceeds on favorable

TO OUR INDUSTRIANS.

The Mills Bill-Protection-Free Trade-

Wages-Employment-Cost of Living. William Howard, of Bethlehem, Pa., in Irish World. Which is dearer, a shirt at 31 with \$1 in your pocket to pay for it, or a shirt at 50 cents without a cent in your pecket to buy one! Which is better, protection that gives you plenty of chances to earn the dollar a home-manufactured shirt may cost, or free trade that prevents you earning the fifty cents an imported shirt may cost! Consider this question; for as you consider it so will you vote for Harrison or

Cleveland. In the early part of our civil war bread sold at 3 cents a loaf; nevertheless mobs of idle, starying work-people paraded the streets of New York city erying "Bread or blood!" A few months later bread was selling at 10 cents a loaf; nevertheless, peace, plenty and content-ment everywhere prevailed, because everybody was profitably employed. Now, what benefit would it be to your wives and daughters if foreign calicoes were 2 cents a yard and you had not the 2 cents to spend? And what disadvantage would it be to them though home manufactured calicoes were six cents a yard, if you had the six cents wherewith to buy the goods! I once overheard a merry Irishman in the Philadelphia market say to one who had just paid fifty cents for a chicken: "Och, sir, we can buy plenty of that kind in the ould country for sixpence." Then why didn't you stay there?" was the natural query. "An' sure, sir, it was the sixpence I couldn't get." He found it easier to earn fifty cents in a country shielded by protection than "sixpence" in a place riddled with free trade. He discovered it was not the price of an article which concerned him, but his ability to pay the price. With no money in your pocket a five-dollar coat is dear, but with money "to the fore" a ten-dollar coat is cheap. And this is just the difference between free trade and protection. Free trade will offer you a foreign, pauper-made cap at fifty cents, vet prevent von from earning a cent; while pro tection may offer you a home-manufactured cap at a dollar, yet give you every chance to earn dollars enough to buy several caps. Why are foreigners crowding to our shores by tens of thousands from places where low-priced goods are made if low-priced goods also make contented people? Are any goods low-priced the people cannot buy-and are any goods high-priced the people can readily buy, no matter how small the cost of the first or comparatively great the cost of the second?

Free-traders tell you that while they open the gates to foreign woolen goods they make it up by giving our manufacturers free raw wool from abroad, but how can this benefit you or them when our woolen goods must be ruinously cheapened to meet the low-priced foreign goods that will then glut our markets?

But, will admitting foreign raw wools free

make these wools any cheaper to our manufacturers! Not at all. So long as they must compete with our three hundred million pounds of home-raised wool they will be somewhat cheapened, but only until they have driven our woolgrowers to the wall; then the foreign woolraisers, having our markets all to themselves, will demand their own prices for their fleeces, and thus fleece us closer than their own sheep. Thus at a single stroke the free trade Mills bill will destroy our wool-raising industry and at the same time close every woolen-mill in the country. Are you ready and willing to meet and suffer such a calamity! You can avert it only by voting for Harrison.

Free-traders tell you that free raw materials will protect our industries as well as a tariff. Pay no heed to the falsehood. We have free cotton and free iron ore, yet, except for the tariff, our cotton-mills and iron-furnaces would in six months be all at a sheriff's sale, and then where would you be! Surrounded by a starving family or tramping through the country without a home. In highly-manufactured goods the cost of the raw material is, within reasonable limits, of secondary importance. The iron ore that costs 50 cents a ton can by labor be worked up into material worth from fifteen hundred to two thousand dollars an ounce. In the making of such goods it would be of little consequence whether the ore cost 50 cents or \$2 a ton. The further the goods are from the condition of the raw material the less important are a few cents one way or the other in the cost of the raw material; and it is the making of these superior goods which brings you the highest wages. Therefore, treat all this free-trade twaddle about free foreign raw material being such a great

boon to you with the contempt it deserves. bree-traders try to deceive you with the false assertion that protection increases the cost of manufactured goods, and therefore the cost of living to you. But see now how, on the contrary, protection tends constantly to cheapen goods and raise, wages. As late as 1872 freetrade England charged a duty of from \$39 to \$100 a ton on imported iron. She made it felony, punishable with imprisonment and transportation, for any American colonist to erect a blast furnace in this country, and she levied a duty on all raw wool exported from her own borders. By these, and other high protective means, she so perfected her own industries that she had to preach free trade to secure markets for her surplus products; and we and other nations were, and are, obliged to resort to protection to guard ourselves against her rapacity while building up and perfecting our own will ask. Well, to give only a few instances out of many, woolen blankets are only half the price charged us by England for similar blankets before we had a protective tariff; a suit of woolen clothing which costs now \$10 could not be bought ten years ago for less than \$18 or \$20. In 1867 we paid England \$166 a ton for railway iron; but, thanks to a good tariff, we now make all we need, and the price ranges from \$31 to \$35 a ton, a saving to us of over \$130 a ton, which but for protection we would be still paying the English ironmasters. In 1874 we paid 134 cents a pound for English car axles; now, owing to protection, we make them ourselves and the price is 41 cents a pound. And thus you will find it throughout the entire list of our protected industries. As soon as we got fairly started the prices of their products began to fall, and, curiously enough, your wages began to rise, in proof of which you have only to compare the wages and hours of labor twenty-five years ago with present wages and hours of labor for the same kind of work. It is to again make us tributary to England, with high prices and low wages, that Cleveland has bargained, through the Mills bill, with his

British supporters for a second term. Gave the Snap Away. Philadelphia North American.

"Daniel?" "Yes, sire."

"I see that Roger Mills in his Illinois speech the other day said that if I was re-elected and we got Congress Democratic in both branches 'we will pass a tariff bill that puts raw material all on the free list, and then we will put our own intelligent and skillful and productive labor in this country on a plane of equality with the laborers of all other countries." "Yes, your Highness, he has given the whole snap away.'

The Farmer Is "Solid."

General Harrison's definition of the Mills bill as a measure intended to detach the agricultural voters from the protective column describes it exactly. But unfortunately for the success of Mr. Mills's scheme the Northern and Western farmers feel very much at home in the protective ranks, and as much interested in the maintenance of the protective cause as anybody. The old ante-bellum Southern idea that the tariff benefits New England at the expense of the agricultural portion of the country is only heard from the cheapest kind of demagogues nowa-

Greatest Thing in Grain Structure.

Chicago Man-Very fine, very fine, indeed! This corn palace is really beautiful! Sioux City Man-You havent anything like it in Chicago, I suppose?
Chicago Man-No, not exactly-nothing in

corn, but we have an architect there named "Hutch" who's built just one corner in wheat that knocks this thing of yours silly. Sinfol, but ---

This betting on elections is a most sinful and

disgraceful thing. Still, it may not be amiss, as

a mere matter of news, to refer to the circum-

stance that money of the few wicked among Republicans is lying about now, awaiting a vent-

The Practical Result. Philadelphia Press. The Democratic managers in Indiana have consented to an arrangement to secure an honest count at next month's election. Thus they practically give up all hope of carrying the



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A MUSICAL CAMPAIGN.

A Pretty Girl Selis Buttons and Sings, and 500 People Unite in Singing.

New York Sun. Just as the name of the Boy Preacher Harri son used to attract clerks and business men to the old John-street Methodist Church at the noon hour for singing religious services, so just now does the name of the Tippecance presidenttal candidate, Ben Harrison, attract clerks and business men to the ground floor of 324 Broadway for singing political services. The building 324 Broadway is wide and deep, and the street floor is now bereft of any furniture except rea, white and blue bunting depending from the ceiling, a platform at the middle of the side wall and a small organ at the rear wall. Twelve o'clock sharp is the time when the fun begins. At that hour susceptible young book-keepers and dapper salesmen leave their work in the great warehouses of the dry-goods district and, instead of going to luncheon, they hasten to 324 Broadway. That is, men of the Republican faith go there. It is there that the Wholesale Dry Goods Harrison and Morton Club have their headquarters, and a novel way they have car-

rying on their work there. Yesterday was a sample of many days. First, at noon precisely, a few young fellows went into the place. On the right side, as they entered, they found a blonde and pretty girl with a tray of campaign buttons and a pile of song books "Have a button?" she said, and one of the young men said he would. "Twenty-five cents," she said, and 25 cents he paid. "Have a song book?" she murmured, and he murmured that he would, as he gazed at her light blue eyes. "Ten cents, please," she whispered, and 10 cents he dropped into her palm, getting in return a

song book and a smile as well. A long-bearded man escorted a young woman through the crowd from the front to the rear of the store. They were followed by a grizzled-faced gentleman. The crowd moved itself nearer the organ. The grizzly gentleman seated himself at the organ, and the other one mounted a box by the organ. The girl stood by the organ-

"Come nearer the organ," said the gentleman on the box, and again the 500 moved nearer the organ. "Now, let us sing No. 16," said the chorister. Then each one of the crowd took a leaflet of songs from his pocket, and at the same time the organ started the air of "Good-bye, My Lover, Good-bye." It was in the key of C, and the blond young lady led off in the singing. Her voice was sweet and low, and the chorister on the high box joined her in the lines. This is the way they started:

The train is coming around the bend, Good-bye, old Grover, good-bye; It's loaded down with Harrison men, Good-bye, old Grover, good-bye! The 500 came in on the chorus: Bye, free-trade baby, Rock it Grover tendenly;

Bye, free trade baby.

We'll smash the cradle. It was music as if from the throats of Steptors. and far out on Broadway, above the rushing noise of bustling drays and rapid express wagons and rumbling, slow, salmon-colored cars, the volume of song went soaring up and down the busy thoroughfare. Then, led by the young woman and the bearded chorister, the crowd

Free trade is busted, protection, we say. Good-bye, eld Grover, good-bye; Roast beef to eat, two dollars a day, Good-bye, old Grover, good-bye. The chorus and more stanzas followed, and

then another song was begun. Its first stanza He sat up in his old arm chair, Which he entirely fills. And there before him lay a pile Of soldiers' pension bills: With a bitter scoff and an angry frown At the name of each hero He breathes a sigh to think, in sooth,

It was his last veto.

All this was to the tune of "It Was My Last Cigar," and almost every one knew how to sing it and to sing it well. Then there wasn't any let-up, either, for from the several quarters of the store came calls for this, that, or some other song. Half a dozen were sung merrily, and then most every one was getting hoarse. Then industries. And with what happy results you a man with a mellow baritone sang the 'Cleveland Lament." This has become pretty familiar at the small Republican meetings, and it's a great favorite. Everybody joined in the chorus. Some one of the managers of the noonday meetings slipped to the middle of the room and mounted the platform on the side wall there. "Come this way, gentlemen," he shouted, and the crowd obediently followed. It meant that singing was over for a while and some talking was now to be had. William B. Fuller, of Clafin's, presided. He trotted out Dr. J. W. Watts, of Oregon, as the first speaker. D. Watte was an elector in 1876. He is a big man physically, and he slapped his chest and said he came from the land where they make big trees and big Republicans. The 500 laughed and cheered, and he delivered himself of many a prophecy that Harrison and Morton would be elected. He didn't go into the merits of the two parties, perhaps simply because it wasn't necessary just then, for there wasn't anybody in the 500 who had to be converted.

Joseph E. O'Hara, a North Carolinian with a copper complexion, followed. He was in the Forty-eighth and Forty ninth Congresses. Col. George T. Clarke, a dry goods man, was the last speaker. He told funny stories and made appeals, but left out all argument. Then there were five more campaign hymns, and the meeting was over except for the appearance of an exceedingly dapper young man, who jumped upon the platform and, unauthorized, proceeded to address the crowd. The burden of his disjointed speech was that the young men should have a chance in the Dry Goods Club, in the councils of the party and the management of the affairs of state. He said he came from New Jersey, and he promised that the State would go Republican. No one knew the audacious young man's name. When he had been choked off the five hundred slowly moved to the door, singing as they went out to sell their linens and muslins

Down in the corn field Hear that mournful sound; All the Democrats are weeping. Grover's in the cold, cold ground. The beautiful blonds young lady remained to

sell campaign buttons. Endicott in Hot Water.

Secretary Endicott is just now in very hot water. It was Endicott who got the President into the battle flag scrape; then he bought blankets for the medical corps of the army in England; next he issued the circular, or, rather, ordered Gen. Benet to issue one, regarding the employment of Democrats in the armories and arsenals; and, finally, the great aqueduet being constructed in the city of Washington, on which \$2,500,000 has already been spent, is likely to prove a failure owing to the miserable work of the contractors and the carelessness of the army officers in charge. This will prove a great scandal, and will be investigated by Congress.

Gen. Hovey Does Not Need It.

"By the way," asks the Savannah News, "has General Harrison ever written a letter of indorsement of the Republican candidate for Gov-ernor of Indiana? If so, it has never been made public. The attention of the Republican organs. which are urging Mr. Cleveland to formally indorse Governor Hill, is called to this."

The New York Evening Post says that "what the country needs now is a deficit." This furnishes an explanation of the Post's support of the Democracy, for history shows that there is no surer way of achieving a deficit than to keep the Democratic party in power.